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NORWAY.

BERGEN.

By Consul George Nicholas Ifft.

The value of exports from the port of Bergen to the United States for the year 1919 was declared at $1,888,243. The single item of hides and skins constituted almost 75 per cent of this total, and one shipment of dyes, that had found their way to Bergen before the war, made up about two-fifths of the remainder. During the year 1918 there were no exports from Bergen to the United States, and in the table following the figures for the year 1914 are used for purposes of comparison. The latter was a year of normal export, and it will be noted that, while the total value is about the same as that for 1919, the quantities in the former year were very much greater. The prices per unit in 1919 were usually from three to four times those for 1914. The classes of merchandise exported were also very different. Of the 1914 total, fish products constituted slightly more than 70 per cent, while in 1919 these products barely reached 12 per cent. Cheese, which was a small item in 1914, disappeared entirely in 1919.

The quantity (given in kilos, 1 kilo=2.2 pounds) and value of the declared exports from the Bergen district to the United States in 1914 and 1919 were as follows:

Articles.	1914		1919	
	Kilos.	Value.	Kilos.	Value.
Aluminum	92,951	$33,768	61,018	$43,657
Chemicals			47,509	184,618
Cheese	57,727	17,613		
Cod liver oil	[a] 102,507	71,615	[a] 30,525	78,416

[a] Gallons.

Articles.	1914		1919	
	Kilos.	Value.	Kilos.	Value.
Fish:				
Canned	741,172	$96,926	.....	.....
Cod	100,718	17,830	.....	.....
Dried	1,159,875	266,326	196,100	$133,049
Herring	3,161,006	151,908	25,000	5,025
Mackerel	1,873,642	330,108	.....	.....
Sardines	1,498,371	376,203	30,360	29,878
Other	61,399	4,532	.....	.....
Furs and fur skins	[b] 21,103	63,187	.....	.....
Hides and skins	787,010	358,181	969,179	1,400,044
Wood flour	1,022,727	16,404	.....	.....
All other articles	.....	53,459	.....	13,556
Total	.....	1,861,060	.....	1,888,213

[b] Number.

With the signing of the armistice in November, 1918, the business world began to prepare for a resumption of normal activities. Bergen planned to become an important distributing point for the trade with the Baltic. A normal home production was expected with a return to reasonably normal prices. The optimism which greeted the new year, however, gradually faded and before the year had closed turned to deep and widespread pessimism, with peace still unsigned, a large part of Europe still cut off from free international commerce and communication, chaos in many of the war-scourged lands, revolt, civil war and famine, strikes and unemployment rife throughout the world.

Industry at Bergen, as well as throughout all Norway, at best only marked time during the year; most of it actually lost ground. Industrial plants reduced their forces; many closed down altogether because of strikes or impossible demands of their workmen. The high wages, together with the low output and the uncertain labor conditions, made the situation increasingly difficult for all and precarious for many plants. This had the effect of a significant drop in prices on nearly all industrial stocks. A tight money market was the natural result and added to the difficulties of the situation. At the same time a steady drop in the exchange value of the Norwegian crown almost brought foreign business to a standstill.

Herring and Cod Fisheries.

Fishing and shipping are Bergen's chief industries. The herring fisheries were fortunate, but the greater part of the catch is still in warehouses for account of the Norwegian Government, which guaranteed a minimum price. The fall catch of fat herring gave small fish, and the salted portion of the catch is inferior. Separate statistics of the fish catch of the Bergen district are not available, but the Norwegian herring catch for 1919 was 3,000,000 hectoliters, of which 2,100,000 hectoliters were salted, and at the end of the year still remained in the State warehouses exercising a depressing influence over the market for 1920 business. The 1918 catch was 1,875,000 hectoliters, of which 1,500,000 were salted. Bergen's export of herring for the two years was: Spring herring, 52,900 barrels in 1918 and 105,400 barrels in 1919; fat herring, 1,600 barrels in 1918 and 10,500 barrels in 1919; large herring, 214,000 barrels in 1918 and 104,000 barrels in 1919.

The cod catch was not large and the financial returns were generally unsatisfactory. The product, however, found ready sale, all purchases from fishermen being based on the State guaranteed price of 1.20 to 1.95 crowns per kilo (15 to 24 cents per pound). Many exporters held the stock back in anticipation of an early removal of the Government monopoly. This occurred August 1, 1919, and prices advanced sharply, bringing those exporters neat profits. The total catch (number of fish) was as follows: Norway, 76,000,000 in 1913, 24,400,000 in 1918, and 30,200,000 in 1919; Bergenhus Amt, 2,143,000 in 1918 and 2,967,000 in 1919.

Export of cod and products from Bergen for 1918 and 1919 were as follows:

Codfish and cod products.	1918	1919
	Barrels.	*Barrels.*
Stockfish	[a] 1,320,000	[a] 2,800,000
Cod-liver oil:		
Steamed	4,600	11,000
Raw	750	3,200
Brown	2,000	570
Cod roe	630	7,300

[a] Kilos.

The canning factories prepared for a busy season by the purchase of tin and oil, but the bristling catch proved a failure. Practically none were fished or packed. Late in the year some factories packed a few small herring, but most factories closed down, and the total production for 1919 was trivial. Labor conditions added much to the difficulties. Wages increased by 50 to 60 per cent during the year, while the output per hand decreased very significantly. The Bergen-Bliktrykkeri (tin-can factory) reduced its force from 500 to 100 men. On the whole it is inconceivable that the canning industry made any profit from the operations of 1919, and the great majority of factories must have closed the year with deficits.

Exports of canned goods (fish) from Bergen in 1913 were 5,531,000 kilos. In 1915 they were 9,730,000 kilos; in 1918, 4,607,000, and in 1919 only 2,959,000 kilos.

Government Restrictions Interfere with Shipping.

Shipping is the decisive factor in Bergen's financial life, and the year was characterized by strikes and reduced working time in nearly all ports, which caused delays to vessels waiting cargo or in need of repairs. Government restrictions, such as domestic and foreign maximal freights and the Norwegian special tonnage tax, reduced profits. The British Government's refusal of bunkers to ships bound to Baltic ports, unless chartered for return to the United Kingdom with timber, and the exclusion of Scandinavian ships from the England-Spain coal trade closed to Norwegian shipowners several profitable routes of operation. Nevertheless, freight rates were so high that most ships had a very good year, and the last half of the year proved especially profitable to the Norwegian merchant marine.

Norsk Veritas reports the Norwegian merchant fleet (including only vessels of over 500 tons fitted for overseas traffic) at 817 ships of 1,583,887 tons on January 1, 1920, as compared with 752 ships of 1,452,316 tons on January 1, 1919, and as under construction in Nor-

way on January 1, 1920, 117 steamers and motor ships of 107,295 tons. Bergen's merchant fleet (steamships over 100 tons) on January 1, 1920, comprised 267 vessels of 380,235 tons as compared with 262 vessels of 367,401 tons on January 1, 1919. The net earnings of the Bergen tramp steamers (exclusive of those owned by the Bergenske Dampskibsselskap, figures for which are not available), including dividends, writing down of capital, and payment of obligations, in 1919 was 82,000,000 crowns. In 1918 it was 66,160,000 crowns; in 1916, 104,000,000 crowns, and in 1913, 15,000,000 crowns. At normal exchange, $0.268 to the crown, these figures are: 1919, $21,976,000; 1918, $17,730,880; 1916, $27,872,000; 1913, $4,020,000. It must be noted that in 1913 the Norwegian crown was exchanged for dollars at the normal rate of 3.73 to the dollar. In 1916 the dollar dropped as low as 3.21 crowns and during 1917 and 1918 as low at 2.72 crowns. By the beginning of 1919 the dollar had advanced to 3.54 crowns and continued to advance steadily during the year, reaching 5.04 crowns in December.

One circumstance which during the year disturbed Bergen shipping circles was the entrance of America into the carrying trade as the owner of a large mercantile fleet. Discussing this possibility the annual report of the Bergen Shipping Exchange says:

Everything now indicates that we must expect to meet determined and purposeful competition from the large and powerful countries. Although at present the world's tonage is too small, every little factor changing the existing situation may bring us nearer the day when there will be a surplus of tonnage. We must reckon not only with new construction, but with the possibility (however unlikely it may now appear) that some change in economic relations may force a more rapid loading, discharging, and repairing of ships. If this occurs, we will suddenly discover that the merchant fleet of the world has become larger than the needs of trade demand. Our fleet must prepare to meet not only a fall in freight rates, but also the tendency among the great powers to give preference to their own vessels. When these factors begin to make themselves felt, the fate of our merchant fleet will depend upon the extent it has been possible to write down from profits values based upon the extremely high purchase prices of recent years.

The same review, in further reference to the possible effects of the rise of the United States as a seafaring nation, says:

It is characteristic, however, that from America one hears only of competition with large ships. Apparently operation of small ships does not appeal to the Shipping Board or its operators. It may well be asked if this circumstance does not offer our shipping men their opportunity to carry on effective competition with other nations. To our irreparable injury we lost during the war by far the larger part of our ships between 1,000 and 3,000 tons, which, through all ups and downs, have been able to sail profitably in Baltic and Mediterranean trade.

STAVANGER.

By Consul Robert S. S. Bergh.

The Stavanger consular district comprises the County of Rogaland, with an area of 3,567 square miles, situated in the southwest extremity of Norway. The total population is slightly under 165,000, with the following cities of importance: Stavanger, with a population of 45,000, and Haugesund, 18,000.

Fisheries and the Fish-Packing Industry.

The chief industries of the district are fishing and preserving of fish, and the general prosperity of the district is largely dependent upon them. There are 80 canneries in the entire district, 60 of which

are located in Stavanger. The fish which is used by the canneries as raw material for their packs of the best grade of Norwegian sardines is called bristling or sprats. Very little of this fish was caught in 1919, the total catch amounting only to about one-sixteenth of that of 1918, which was notable for its poor catch. For the cheaper grades, small herring and a mixture of herring and bristling, called blanding, are used.

A comparison of the total quantities, in skjeppe (1 skjeppe=21.13 quarts) of bristling, small herring, and blanding delivered to the canneries in Stavanger during the last nine years follows:

Years.	Bristling.	Small herring.	Blanding.	Years.	Bristling.	Small herring.	Blanding.
1919	15,665	209,950	217,270	1914	244,800	413,550	400,380
1918	247,600	96,440	17,620	1913	208,515	300,935	65,310
1917	401,640	232,210	207,840	1912	605,705	170,620	29,720
1916	270,975	357,355	550,075	1911	613,210	222,055	14,015
1915	471,310	613,995	231,280				

Due to the poor catch of bristling the canning industry and the several auxiliary industries which it supports had a very bad year. A number of the canneries were closed during the year, while the rest operated only part time. Wages have been raised and an eight-hour day has been established. The total quantity of canned goods exported from Stavanger in 1919 was only 21,969,875 pounds, as against 47,196,653 pounds in 1918.

There was a very good catch of spring herring in 1919, the total quantity caught being about the same as in 1918, and both catches were unusually large. The total catch in 1919 was 1,307,650 maal (1 maal equals 158 quarts), valued at 27,800,000 crowns ($6,811,000 at the rate of $0.245 to the crown), as against 1,262,210 maal, valued at 29,000,000 crowns ($8,265,000 at the rate of $0.285 to the crown). In 1914 the total catch was only 717,000 maal, valued at $682,060. Of the total 1919 catch 731,140 maal were salted and about 290,000 were exported to England in ice, while the rest were either canned or otherwise prepared.

Trade with the United States.

Exports from this district to the United States consist chiefly of salted and canned fish. The following table gives the quantity and value of the articles exported to the United States in 1918 and 1919, as shown by the consular invoices:

Articles.	1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Fertilizers: Guano.....tons..			3,943	$454,060
Fish:				
Packed in oil, etc., in tins—				
Sardines.....pounds..	76,150	$20,463	4,279,454	1,176,475
Herring.....do....			559,338	101,318
Mackerel.....do....			20,634	5,280
All other.....do....	661	633	123,683	28,172
Salted or pickled—				
Herring.....do....	6,982,272	198,000	24,252	2,092
Mackerel.....do....			70,568	23,503
All other articles				2,463
Total		219,096		1,793,363

There were no exports to Porto Rico and Hawaii, but exports to the Philippine Islands amounted to $249 during the year.

There are no statistics available covering the origin of imports into Stavanger for the year 1919. Considerable quantities of American goods were imported. Besides foodstuffs, the most important articles imported into this district were automobiles, motorcycles, motor trucks, machines, implements, hardware, electrical supplies; office supplies, such as cash registers, typewriters, adding machines; clothing, shoes, textiles, and soaps.

On account of the high rate of exchange between Norwegian and American currencies, importers have been obliged to reduce purchases of American goods. In 1914, the currency of Norway was exchanged for United States currency at an approximate rate of 3.70 crowns for $1 United States currency as against 3.51 crowns in 1918 and 4.09 crowns in 1919. The value of the crown compared with the dollar is still decreasing and at the present time, August, 1920, the value of $1 is 6.70 crowns.

Shipping at Stavanger and Haugesund.

A small share of Norway's merchant marine is credited to ports of this consular district. The total gross tonnage of vessels owned by Stavanger in 1919 was 71,621 compared with 61,377 in 1918 and 65,380 in 1913. Haugesund had in the same years 369,835, 156,509, and 105,902 gross tons, respectively. The shipping interests prospered because of the favorable freight rates, but in spite of this ship shares have been generally falling, as it seems as if the speculators have lost confidence in shipping. On account of the tight money market in Norway, it has been very difficult to obtain money for speculation.

The steamship traffic at Stavanger has increased. In 1919 the number of arrivals of vessels engaged in foreign trade was 345, aggregating 273,854 net tons, compared with 288 vessels, aggregating 228,549 net tons, in 1918, and 82 vessels in 1913 with a total net tonnage of 89,306. Of the vessels which called at Stavanger in 1919, 32 were Danish with 19,013 tons, 48 Swedish with 11,692 tons, 3 Icelandic with 902 tons, 47 German with 23,079 tons, 30 British with 18,579 tons, 1 Russian with 730 tons, and 2 American with 4,544 tons. The remainder were Norwegian.

The total arrivals of steamships engaged in the coastwise and foreign trade aggregated 4,514 of 1,363,305 net tons compared with 3,666 arrivals of 904,318 net tons during the previous year.

Banking and Finance.

The banks enjoyed a prosperous year. The four leading banks of Stavanger had total deposits amounting to 103,100,000 crowns ($25,259,500) in 1919, while the deposits in the previous year aggregated 105,200,000 crowns ($29,982,000). Two of the leading banks of Stavanger declared a dividend of 12 per cent; a bank in Haugesund declared 15 per cent.

During the year there were 57 new companies registered at Stavanger, with a total capital of 7,850,000 crowns ($1,923,250), as against 68 companies in 1918 with a total capital of 15,213,850 crowns ($4,335,947). The capital stock of 12 companies was increased by

11,449,875 crowns ($2,805,219), while in 1918 44 companies increased their capital stock by 26,122,600 crowns ($7,444,941).

The taxable wealth of this consular district for the year 1919 was 303,556,000 crowns ($74,371,220) as against 237,359,000 crowns ($67,647,315) in 1918 and 107,314,000 crowns ($28,760,152) in 1913, while the taxable income was 46,450,000 crowns ($11,380,250), 40,791,000 crowns ($11,625,435), and 15,663,000 crowns ($4,197,684) in 1919, 1918, and 1913, respectively.

Agricultural and Labor Conditions.

The season of 1919 was below normal. The late spring and dry summer followed by a very wet fall seriously affected the crops. Hay is the principal crop, and it was below normal. However, the quality was very good. Potatoes yielded above the average. The turnip crop was normal, but the oat crop was below normal and the quality was not as good as usual. Apples, pears, and other fruits fell short of average crops, as did also vegetables in general.

Labor conditions were very unsatisfactory during the year. There was a poor demand for labor in the fish canneries and allied industries, attributed entirely to the poor sprat fishing. The municipal employment bureau records show an average of 224 applicants to every 100 vacant positions, compared with 225 and 140 such applicants in 1918 and 1913, respectively.

TRONDHJEM.

By Consul Milo A. Jewett.

In the consular district of Trondhjem, which embraces the northern half of Norway, the year 1919 was a fairly good year for business. The fisheries, which constitute the chief industry of this district, gave a good catch, the value of which was estimated at 133,000,000 crowns, or $35,644,000. Imports of all sorts of goods were very heavy. Sales were brisk, as a rule. The people had money and spent it freely, sometimes imprudently. Wages increased. The crops were good. Taken all in all it was a prosperous year for the fishermen, the farmer, the merchant, and the laborer. Some industries that had achieved exceptional success owing to special conditions created by the war struck a period of reaction and deflation and suffered depression. Stock speculators struck a falling and irregular market and a good many got caught on the wrong side. The salaried people felt severely the high cost of living. But as far as this district was concerned, the large majority of the people had a favorable year in 1919.

The agreement made betwen the United States and Norway in April, 1918, by which the United States permitted the exportation to Norway, for its own use, of foodstuffs and essential materials, was one of the most important factors in the economic and industrial life of this country in 1918. The amount of exports in 1918 from America to Norway, however, were not sufficient to overcome the shortage in this country. In January, 1919, the Allies permitted that Norway's allowance of supplies should be increased 5 per cent. Rationing of food, however, still continued in Norway during the first part of the year and, owing to the scarcity of meat, the meatless

days were increased. In February the United States granted Norway 100,000 tons of rye in excess of the amount previously stipulated and gradually various commodities were put on the free list, until in June practically everything was free. In Norway the Government began to relax the rationing regulations and by July, 1919, the rationing of food was practically ended.

In anticipation of the end of the war and in view of the general shortage in Norway of nearly everything except the bare necessities of life, the merchants began early to place their orders for new goods and America, as the country par excellence that had the goods, got a large share of the orders. The United States sold far more merchandise to Norway in 1919 than ever before. It is interesting to note that the United States sold to Norway about 100 times the value of goods in 1919 sold in 1905. In 1905 Norway imported merchandise to the value of 312,336,000 crowns of which only 8,050,000 crowns, or 2.58 per cent, was from the United States. In 1912 imports to Norway from the United States were valued at 33,807,000 crowns, or 6.03 per cent of the total, 560,804,000 crowns. The total imports for 1919 are estimated at about 2,800,000,000 crowns and the share from the United States was probably about 29 per cent or 800,000,000 crowns, in value.

Industries and Finance.

The industrial situation in 1919, especially during the latter half of the year, was decidedly unfavorable, particularly for those industries that started under the stimulus of the abnormal conditions existing during the war. Construction was very costly. Labor was high and became still higher during the year. Working hours were reduced and production decreased. The price of raw materials remained high and climbed to new heights. Competition of the great industrial countries began again to make itself felt in a most serious manner. The depreciated currency of Europe and the high rates of exchange created further difficulties and complications. The banks became more cautious and capital needed for industries was decidedly difficult to obtain. The banks became more and more insistent on the liquidation of extended credits, especially credits taken out for speculative purposes. Practically no new industrial construction was achieved here during 1919.

With the unsettled political situation in many European countries and the continuation of nominal and actual war in other countries the problem of industrial development was a most difficult one, especially for a country lacking so many of the raw elements of industry and experienced workmen. The trade balance of Norway was so unfavorable that the Norwegian currency lost, at the close of the year, one-third of its purchasing power in the American market and importation was forced to slow up. While in the year preceding the war Norway was paying for 71 per cent of its imports with its exports, in 1919 the exports probably did not cover over 30 per cent of the cost of the imports. In the Trondhjem consular district the value of the imports from the United States was about $5,000,000, and the value of the exports to the United States was only $888,144.

Trondhjem has no stock exchange but during the last few years the stock brokers of Trondhjem have been doing a lively business

in this city and surrounding country. The year 1919, however, was a year of reaction and dull business for the stock brokers here. The industrial stocks and ship shares were on the decline during the first three quarters of the year, which tended to depress the market and make business dull. In the last quarter of the year ship shares recovered somewhat but the prices at the close of the year were about 44 per cent lower than on January 1, 1919. Industrial stocks showed no tendency to recover but rather, as a general rule, kept on declining throughout the year. Ten representative industrial stocks showed an average decline of 68 per cent during the year. The stock business was slowed up by the reluctance of the banks to advance loans on shares and by the canceling of credits that were not promptly settled. The banks have become heavy holders of ship shares and industrial stocks through foreclosure of loans. In the latter half of 1919 dealing in exchange was a favorite form of speculation and doubtless large sums were invested in the depressed currencies of Europe.

Government Aid to Fishing Industry.

It is said that the war, with its extensive marine mine fields closing large areas of the North Sea from the fishing operations, had a good effect on the growth of fishes, as it served as a closed season in many waters and permitted the fish to multiply. But many mines broke loose from their moorings, and in 1919 they became quite a serious hindrance and a source of danger to the Norwegian fishermen. During 1919, 839 floating mines were picked up and destroyed by the naval authorities in the naval district of Trondhjem. The Norwegian Government continued its war-risk insurance covering fishing vessels and equipment during 1919, and owing to the fact that foreign markets, especially central European markets, that formerly took a large portion of the Norwegian catch were practically closed, the Government guaranteed minimum prices for different classes of fish. The Government also advanced loans or subsidies to fishermen to provide equipment, supplies, and insurance.

The cost of fishing tackle and other supplies and the cost of labor was higher than in most former years, and although the value of the catch was greater than in 1918 and 1917, the net profits were probably not as great as in the two previous years.

In the following table is presented a general view of the results of the most important fisheries in all Norway during 1918 and 1919. It is not possible to obtain separate statistics corresponding to the several consular districts, but most of the Norwegian fishermen live in the consular district of Trondhjem and most of the fish are caught in the waters adjoining the northern part of Norway:

Fish and fish products.	1918	1919
Large herring.....gallons..	16,768,570	28,747,650
Spring herring.....do....	50,017,150	51,817,000
Fat herring.....do....	17,732,029	23,240,300
Cod.....number..	24,000,000	30,000,000
Cod-liver oil, medicinal.....gallons..	566,770	993,716
Cod roe.....do....	423,129	574,480
Mackerel.....number..	15,750,600	7,922,200

Receipts of Fish and Fish Products at Trondhjem.

The following table shows the quantities of the principal varieties of fish and fish products received at Trondhjem during the years 1917, 1918, and 1919:

Fish and fish products.	1917	1918	1919	Fish and fish products.	1917	1918	1919
FISH.	*Metric tons.*	*Metric tons.*	*Metric tons.*	FISH PRODUCTS.	*Metric tons.*	*Metric tons.*	*Metric tons.*
Canned	214	40	86	Cake	13	16	116
Dried, smoked, or cured:				Manure	294	477	280
Dried, chiefly cod	233	577	672	Oil:			
Klip	15	1,152	289	Medicinal, cod liver	20	.....	18
Salted—				Whale	15	7	.....
Herring	22,305	34,581	33,835	Other sorts	158	150	167
Other	1,853	1,907	1,708	Roe	1,700	647	112
Salmon (smoked)	5	.....	8				
Fresh:							
Herring	2,714	2,826	3,557				
Salmon	373	270	495				
Other	6,959	10,400	11,472				
Live	46	42	31				

The total quantity of fish and fish products suitable for human food received at Trondhjem in 1919 was 52,646 metric tons, as compared with 52,645 metric tons in 1918 and 37,273 metric tons in 1917. The cost of fish here is said to have increased greatly since before the war owing to the increase in the cost of almost everything that enters into the fishing—except the fish.

Slight Decrease in Agricultural Production.

This country is far from being able to feed itself, especially as far as cereal products are concerned. In late years Norway has imported about three-sevenths of the cereal food required. In this consular district, although agriculture is an important factor in the life of the people, the population is more dependent upon imported grains than the southern part of Norway. This district has about 26 per cent of the whole population of Norway and raises only about 17 per cent of the total cereal crop of the country, while Norway as a whole imports about 43 per cent of its total cereal food supply.

During the latter part of the war the cutivated area in Norway was considerably increased and amounted to 811,570 acres in 1918 as compared with 618,000 acres in 1907. In 1918 the total area under cultivation in this district, not including land devoted to hay crops, was 155,570 acres, of which 115,470 acres were devoted to grain. In 1919 the crops in this district were fairly good, but the yield per acre of grain was slightly under normal. The following table shows the estimated amount of the chief crops in the consular district of Trondhjem for the last three years:

Crops.	1919	1918	1917
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Oats	2,370,300	2,702,089	2,241,460
Barley	1,593,400	1,770,244	1,074,700
Mixed grain	46,090	51,740	42,970
Wheat	40,330	49,930	480
Rye	24,200	26,412	4,840
Total cereals	4,074,320	4,600,415	3,364,450
Potatoes	7,842,340	8,162,200	7,264,800
Hay	[a] 652,730	[a] 658,100	[a] 897,200

[a] Metric tons.

As the prices of all farm products were very high in 1919, the year was, financially, a good one for the farmers.

Imports and Exports at the Port of Trondhjem in 1913 and 1919.

The following table shows the quantity, in metric tons, of the principal articles imported and exported at the port of Trondhjem during the year 1919 as compared with the year 1913. It is based on customhouse reports.

Articles.	1913	1919	Articles.	1913	1919
IMPORTS.	*Metric tons.*	*Metric tons.*		*Metric tons.*	*Metric tons.*
Beans and peas	319	298	Salt	8,349	93
Breadstuffs:			Soap	107	337
Barley	5,491	.....	Spirits and wine	487	616
Corn	788	.....	Sugar and candy	7,728	11,395
Oatmeal	1,084	442	Syrup and molasses	3,063	3,070
Rice and rice flour	565	326	Tea	9	39
Rye	4,480	8,093	Tobacco, leaf	2.5	5.5
Rye flour	7,245	1,344	Woolen goods	99	107
Starch and potato	160	549	Zinc, raw	2,811	.....
Wheat flour	8,424	3,531			
Coal and coke	201,212	115,059	EXPORTS.		
Coffee	2,218	5,567			
Cotton	96	72	Butter	248	.....
Cotton goods	217	401	Calcium carbide	2,883	.....
Fibers, hemp, etc	73	1	Cellulose	14,529	32,345
Fruits:			Copper	295	.....
Apples and pears	103	726	Fish:		
Oranges and lemons	847	1,945	Fresh	7,687	.....
Plums and prunes	358	649	Herrings, salted	[b] 241,025	[b] 293,262
Hides and skins	367	27	Salmon	80	1.5
India rubber goods	25	23	Stockfish	1,933	711
Iron:			Fish manure	563	.....
Bar, bolt, and steel	3,205	3,004	Game	10	.....
Plates	3,096	2,129	Hay	4,170	.....
Ironware	258	382	Hides and skins	185	124
Machines	[a] 5,693,800	[a] 1,703,700	Paper, packing	7,789	5,202
Malt	373	1,331	Potatoes	1,106	.....
Meat products:			Spirits	32	0.7
Pork, salted	949	590	Sulphur pyrites	287,929	39,739
Tallow, margarine, etc	339	178	Timber:		
Oils, linseed, palm, etc	638	397	Norwegian	[c] 30,077	[c] 40,720
Petroleum and paraffin oil	1,627	133	Swedish	[c] 19,502	[c] 47,365
Paints and colors:			Wood pulp:		
Paints in oil	35	50	Norwegian	230,000	.....
Paints, dry	247	138	Swedish	3,304	15,565
Other	249	131			

[a] Value in American dollars. [b] Barrels. [c] Cubic meters.

The comparison of imports at Trondhjem in 1919 with those of 1913 does not give an exact view of the relative quantities of goods consumed in the Trondhjem district in the two years because in 1919 the Norwegian Government assumed the rôle of importer and brought considerable quantities of products to Christiania for distribution throughout the country and, thus, diminished the direct imports to the port of Trondhjem in 1919.

Imports from the United States.

The value of the imports from the United States to the consular district of Trondhjem, according to the shipper's export declarations, during the first nine months of the year 1919 amounted to $4,000,382. For the whole year the value of imports from the United States may be safely estimated at over $5,000,000 against $1,758,148 during the year 1918. The following table shows the value of the principal

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articles imported from the United States between January 1 and September 30, 1919, and during the whole of the year 1918:

Articles.	1918	1919	Articles.	1918	1919
Cheese		$47,927	Motor vehicles	$7,640	$11,279
Chemicals	$2,825	148,652	Oils and lubricants	132,553	457,493
Chocolate and cocoa	200	44,250	Peas and beans		155,867
Coal		31,745	Pianos and organs		18,573
Coffee	5,000	105,472	Pork		56,027
Copper		261,372	Rope and twine	9,179	22,322
Corned beef		3,726	Shoes and boots		167,993
Flour and meal	1,019,617	246,127	Soap		53,772
Fruit, dried and canned	21,487	127,841	Spices	6,285	3,871
Fruit, fresh	3,800	300,702	Sugar and sirup	126,400	52,852
Grain and rice	10,229	50,439	Tea	13,316	5,951
Hardware and tools	7,739	244,001	Textiles and clothing	15,405	413,992
Iron and steel	192,905	516,083	Tobacco and pipes		10,663
Lard		17,424	Wines and spirits	1,031	9,942
Leather, sole		5,949	All other articles	96,568	17,238
Machines	55,969	386,231			
Milk		1,600	Total	1,758,148	4,000,382

The value of the total imports from the United States to all Norway, from January 1 to September 30, 1919, was $99,327,925. Thus the imports of this district were about 4 per cent of the total imports of the country.

Declared Exports to the United States.

The following table gives the quantity and value of the principal articles declared for export from this district to the United States in 1919:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Cod-liver oil, gallons	44,893	$141,811	Skins—Continued.		
Ferrochrome, pounds	11,023	2,008	Kid, pieces	15,848	$8,378
Herrings, salted, do	156,214	14,219	Kid, pounds	18,977	
Hides, do	22,037	20,695	Lamb, pieces	5,315	1,465
Hides, pieces	1,294		Lamb, pounds	9,678	
Sardines, cases	430	4,286	Seal, pieces	51,460	181,919
Skins:			Seal, pounds	476,356	
Calf, pieces	107,164	321,039	Sheep, pieces	30,635	63,154
Calf, pounds	325,110		Sheep, pounds	80,781	
Fox, pieces	200	4,218	Stockfish, do	76,412	25,642
Fox, pounds	198		All other articles		621
Goat, pieces	39,503	105,628			
Goat, pounds	111,911		Total		888,143

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